Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1824. [NO. 82.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

A FEW farm or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in timber, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in plenty, equal to any land of the same quality in the country. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and bounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has already outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by H Ly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where timber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three other valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the Persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose expidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 10 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh Sept. 12. 18*

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about one mile from Fayetteville, containing 200 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Fayetteville Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 5 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to quality and fertility, and is well calculated for corn, cotton, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-house square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is intelligent. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chowan county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid, otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a black-smith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823. 10tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1:y.1

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the **true rob** *anti syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have sed it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United states, can be seen at his office.——25 f

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone, and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

COACHEES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces, that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the *Coach, Barouche, Chariotee, Sulky Gig, Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Trunk Making Business* in all their varieties.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities; and having all the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and finished workman, from the city of New-York, he assures the public, that his work will be finished in a style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the quality, if not superior to all, at least equal to any similar establishment in the state.

☞Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance, will meet with particular attention.

⁂A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.

JACOB ALLEN.

December 18, 1823.—29tf.

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W AYRE.
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823 11*

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Williams & Fenn,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.—Among which are:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassimere Shawls, a large assortment
Furniture and common Calicoes
Bombazetts, plain and figured
Jaconet and 6¼ cotton Cambrics
Book Muslins and Lenoes, plain and figured
Thread Laces, uncommonly low
Canton Crapes and figured Robes
Cotton, silk and worsted Hose
Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

50 kegs first quality white Lead, in oil
2 barrels Linseed Oil.

December 18. 1823 —29 32.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville Dec. 17, 1823. *29

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—2

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30 ——22*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
50 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

Yadkin Navigation Company

WHEREAS the stock subscribed to this Company, having from time to time been declared due, and payment required to be made to the Treasurer, or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers:—NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all or any part of the 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th instalments remains unpaid, that payment is required to be made before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson, Esq. of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to Alexander Nesbitt, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers, on which all or any part of the above instalments remains unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction, at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, North Carolina.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

December 1, 1823 —6t34

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions

November 20, 1823.——25*

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

H. Gorham & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING, NEAR THE STATE-HOUSE,

A handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased at New-York Auction;

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Common fine to superfine blue, black, brown, drab, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; red, white & yellow Flannels; Sattinetts; blue plains, point blankets; crimson, scarlet and drab, bordered & plain Cassimere Shawls; Cassimere Points and Scarfs; plain, black, and assorted figured Bombazetts; Calicoes, assorted; Valencia Vesting; Steam Loom Shirting; 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric; Mulls; Jubilee Cords; 6-4 Book Muslin; Irish Linen; Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands; Caroline Robe Dresses; white Jaconet Cravats; 4-4 to 8-4 Cotton Shawls; Handkerchiefs, of different descriptions; black French Crape; Chappa Romalls; Suspenders; Men's Beaver Gloves; Women's black Worsted Hose; Negro Stockings; Men's mixed half Hose; black Silk Florentine; Plaid Canton Hkfs. and Satin figured do.; Combs, &c. Together with a handsome assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, such as 3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting; Plaids; Bed Tick, Cotton Yarn, &c. which they offer for sale, by the piece or package, at unprecedented low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Dec. 25.—4t33.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
10 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
500 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24. 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

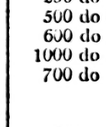
Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

For Sale,

20 hhds. Sugar
13 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea
50 pieces superior Cotton Bagging
38 coils Rope
20 bags Shot
30 bags Coffee
15 bbls. prime Sugar.

WANTED,

United States' Bank Stock, South Carolina and Georgia Notes.

BILLS on New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and United States' Bank Notes, in sums to suit purchasers.

O. P. STARK,
December 20. 1823.—3t32. *Hay street.*

For Sale,

Forty bags of Coffee
Two hhds. brown Sugar
Seventy kegs white Lead, ground in oil
Ten tons bar Iron
Fifty pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging
Two coils Bale Rope—Bagging and Seine Twine
Ten pieces Osnaburgs
Six quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
Three half pipes Teneriffe do.
Two qr. casks Madeira do.
One pipe French Brandy
Two casks London Porter
Twenty boxes, one doz. each, Northern Cider
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses
Two barrels Tanner's Oil
Thirty barrels Mackarel
Six barrels green Copperas
Twelve kegs cut Nails
One hundred and fifty empty Bags
One ton Chalk
Six bags of Pepper
Twenty bags of Shot
Five pieces of Carpeting. Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE.

December 24 1823.—4t33.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

OFFER FOR SALE,

One thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
Prime Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Twenty bags St. Domingo Coffee
Twenty hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses
Bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger
Kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
Sweedes Iron, assorted—German and blistered Steel
Hoop and sheet Iron
Twenty boxes cotton and wool Cards
Kegs white Lead and Spanish Brown, in oil
Bengal Indigo, first and second qualities
Kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
An assortment of Paints and Dye Stuffs.

December 24, 1823 —3 32

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

To Rent.

THE House now occupied as a store and dwelling, by Mrs. M. Shackelford For terms, apply to JOHN M'K. STRONG.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31 1823.—*31

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known Establishment, situated on the North East Corner of the Public Square, and recently occupied by Mr. W. F. Smith as a House of Entertainment, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. His stables are well supplied with the best of provender, and attended by faithful servants. E. LOVE.

Wadesborough, Anson County, 19th December, 1823. 4t33.

Notice.

ON or about the last of October or first of November last, I gave a note for twenty dollars, payable to Willis Council, which note I placed in the hands of Allan McCorqudale to deliver to said Council—which has not been done; and said McCorqudale has removed out of this state. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it to any person except said Willis Council, or his order.

Dec. 23, 1823.—3t32. A S C NEWSOM.

Notice.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for two notes, executed by him to Caleb Howell, for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents each, the one due 25th Dec. instant; the other on the 25th December next ensuing. The said notes have not been given for a valuable consideration, being obtained by fraud and collusion, by the said Caleb Howell, the drawee having failed to comply with the consideration and conditions promised by said Caleb Howell, at the drawing of said notes

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Moore County, Dec. 6. 1823.—3 32.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Harrison, dec'd. late of this town, give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the same, to present them for settlement ~~when the time required by act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred by law.~~

HUGH M'LAURIN,
HENRY W. AYER, } *Ex'rs.*

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be sold, on Friday, the 9th of Jan. 1824,

THE entire Stock in trade of the said Thomas Harrison, dec'd. consisting in part, of elegant ready made SADDLES BRIDLES HARNESS, &c. Leather, Hog-Skins, Bridle Bits, Currup Irons, &c. with a general assortment of every article necessary to carry on the Saddler's business.—Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, one handsome GIG, and one SULKEY. At the same time will be rented, the unexpired time in the House and Store lately occupied by the said deceased, on Hay-Street. Notes, at six months with approved security, will be required.

HUGH M'LAURIN,
HENRY W AYER, } *Ex'rs.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 10.—6t32.

CAPTIONS

Of Acts of Assembly of North-Carolina, passed in 1823.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act directing in what manner the laws of our sister states shall be received in evidence in this state. [This act directs that the Secretary of State shall give when required a certified copy of any law of any particular state from the records in his office, which copy shall be received as evidence of the law itself.]

2. To amend an act, entitled an act to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line, so far as respects the appointment of Commissioners, and for other purposes.

3. To amend an act passed in 1777, entitled an act for appointing Sheriffs and directing their duty in office, and for obliging the late sheriffs and collectors in arrears, to account for and pay the same, and for other purposes. [This act provides that sheriffs shall give bond in $10,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties.]

4. To amend an act passed at the last session, entitled an act supplementary to an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled, an act for the division of Rowan county. [This act fixes upon Lexington as the seat of justice for Davidson, and provides for the purchace of a piece of land to erect public buildings on.]

5. To authorize the making of a Turnpike road from Ashville, by the Warm Springs to the Tennessee line, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

6. Respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee nation of Indians. [Provides that the government shall appoint two commissioners to treat with the Indians for such reservations, provided they shall on examination, deem their claims just.]

7. Concerning the University of N. Carolina. [Preventing horse-racing, cock-fighting, &c. within five miles of the University; also removes the election formerly held there.]

8. An act to repeal in part the 4th section of an act passed in 1806, entitled, an act to revise the militia laws of this state, relative to the Artillery companies of light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen. [This act reduces the fines incurred by Artillery companies to the same grade with those of grenadiers and riflemen.]

9. An act to secure the rights of landlords, against tenants holding over, after the expiration of their terms. [This act provides that when a landlord gives his tenant legal notice of the expiration of his term, it prevents the tenant from pleading to his suit of ejectment.]

10. To amend an act, entitled an act directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution.

11. An act to facilitate the navigation of Neuse river. [The county courts of the several counties through which the river runs, to appoint Overseers to work on the river.]

12. An act to authorize the payment of money to clerks of courts of record in certain cases. [This act provides that defendants may pay money to clerks, although no execution may have issued.]

13. To amend an act passed in 1817, entitled "an act directing a road to be laid out and opened from the town of Fayetteville to Morganton."

14. An act to amend the first section of an act, passed in 1818, entitled "an act directing a road to be laid out and opened from the town of Leakesville in Rockingham county, by Rockford in Surry county, to the town of Wilkesborough. [This act authorizes the appointment of new commissioners.]

15. An act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands sold under the authority of the state. [Allows further time for the payment of the purchase money.]

16. To amend an act passed in 1822, entitled "an act to amend an act passed in 1818, entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1815, to incorporate a company and make a Turnpike road from Pungo river in Hyde county, to the town of Plymouth in Washington county." [Authorises the state to subscribe $2500 worth of stock, for making a turnpike road from Pungo river to Plymouth.]

17. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to provide for children born after the making of their parents' Will," passed in the year 1808. [This act entitles children born after the making of their parents' Will, to an equal share of their estate, provided their guardian shall file a petition previous to the property being paid over to the distributees, by the administrator.]

18. An act to regulate the practice in the several courts of Equity in this state. [Leaves it at the option of the courts to have juries or not on matters of fact.]

19. To amend an act passed in the year 1819, entitled "an act relative to the apprehension of runaway slaves."

20. An act concerning the public lands in Haywood county. [Prevents persons from erecting buildings on said lands.]

21. To extend the time for registrations of Grants, Mesne Conveyances, Power of Attorney, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift. [Extends the provisions of the act for two years.]

22. To amend the laws respecting wrecks and wrecked property.

23. To repeal the 44th section of an act passed in the year 1741, entitled "an act concerning servants and slaves."

24. To amend the 4th section of an act passed at the last session, entitled "an act supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled an act for the division of Rowan.

25. To add a part of Currituck county to Hyde county.

26. To amend the Revenue Law passed at last session. [This act reduces the tax on pedlars on navigable streams, from 50 to $25. The Revenue Law of last session being considered a permanent law, this is the only act passed on the subject of revenue at this session.]

27. To amend an act passed in 1808, regulating descents. [This act provides that no inheritance shall descend to any person as heir of the person last seized, unless such person shall be in life at the death of the person last seized, or shall be born 10 months after the death of such person.]

28. Concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company. [Authorises the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe on behalf of the state for 250 shares of stock in said company, under certain provisions.]

29. To authorize the building of a Toll Bridge over Roanoke river at the town of Halifax, and to incorporate a company for that purpose.

30. Concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company. [Authorises the Board for Internal Improvement to subscribe for 25,000 dollars worth of stock.]

31. Authorising the issue of Treasury Notes. [Directs the Public Treasurer to issue $100,000 in small notes.]

32. To amend and explain the 6th section of an act passed in 1814, for the more perfect organization of the militia of this state. [Provides that no free person of color shall be enrolled except as a musician.]

33. To amend an act passed in the year 1818, to appoint commissioners to extend the Fayetteville road from Morganton to the line of Tennessee. [Authorises the appointment of new commissioners.]

34. Declaring the punishment of persons of color in certain cases. [If any person of color, shall be convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape on the body of a white female, he shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.]

35. To amend the several acts respecting weights and measures. [No persons but traders and dealers by profession, and millers, shall be required to restamp their weights and measures.]

35. To amend the militia laws of this state relative to the cavalry. [Provides that all commissioned officers of cavalry, who shall not within eighteen months from the passing of this act, have enrolled at least 32 dragoons, well armed and equipped, shall have their commissions declared void.]

37. To continue in force an act of last session, relative to the building of a bridge across Dan river, near Milton.

38. To appoint commissioners to lay out a road from Salisbury to Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba.

39. For the relief of female debtors. [No female to be hereafter imprisoned for debt.]

40. Authorizing the making and improving a road from Ashville to Rutherfordton. [The balance of the unexpended appropriation for opening Broad river, is appropriated for making this road.]

41. To amend an act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off the road leading across the mountain from Wilkesboro' to Mrs. Bogle's in Iredell county. [$500 is appropriated from the funds set apart for Internal Improvements.]

42. Directing a Geological and Mineralogical survey to be made of the state. [The board of agriculture are to employ some person of skill and science and report the results to the Board. $250 a year for four years appropriated from the fund set apart for agricultural purposes.]

43. Securing to the widows of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same.

44. To authorize the distribution of the militia laws of this state. [Adjutant General to have the laws printed and distribute a copy to each General and Field officer and one copy to each captain.]

45. To amend the laws making provision for widows. [That they shall be entitled to a bed and furniture and all bed clothing of a domestic manufacture, kitchen furniture, a loom, bureau, wheel and cards.]

46. To regulate the time of holding the Superior Court of Law and Equity in the 5th Judicial Circuit.

47. To appoint commissioners to lay off a road from John Syler's to Absalom Bower's old place, and for other purposes.

48. Authorizing certain limitations of slaves by deed or writing. [Provides that every deed of a slave which if contained in a last will or testament would be effectual, shall be a good limitation in remainder of such slave.]

49. To amend and extend the provisions of an act, passed at the last session, to promote Agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state.

50. To repair and improve the road leading from Huntsville in Surry county, to the Virginia line, by the way of Gap Civil in Ashe county.

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PRIVATE ACTS.

To regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county.

To regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Richmond county.

An act to repeal an act passed at the last General Assembly, entitled an act to regulate the patrol of Richmond county, and for other purposes.

Directing the manner in which Constables shall hereafter be appointed in the county of Mecklenburg.

To establish and incorporate Lumberton Academy in the county of Robeson.

To incorporate Friendship Academy in Duplin county.

To repeal an act passed in the year 1818, entitled "an act to repeal the first section of the 26th chapter of the acts of 1791, so far as relates to the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Ashe, Richmond, Moore, Duplin, Carteret and Johnston," so far as relates to the counties of Robeson and Richmond.

An act to amend an act passed in the year 1822, entitled "an act making compensation to the jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Moore, Carteret and Bertie," so far as the same relates to the county of Moore.

An act to amend an act passed in the year 1813, entitled "an act to exempt vessels under sixty tons burden, entering the Cape-Fear River, from paying pilotage."

To appoint commissioners for the better regulation of Elizabethtown, Bladen county.

To amend an act passed in 1821, entitled "an act to compel the clerks of the Superior and County Courts of Surry, to keep their offices at the Court-House in the town of Rockford."

To authorize the County court of Robeson to appoint a committee of Finance.

An act for the relief of Annis Blackman of Sampson county.

To repeal an act, "entitled an act to establish a Court of Probate in the county of Cumberland and for other purposes."

Concerning the Sheriff of Cumberland county, and the Special Justices of the town of Fayetteville.

To establish a Poor and Work House in the county of Duplin.

To repeal the 7th section of an act passed in 1822, authorising certain counties therein named, to appoint a committee of Finance, so far as respects the county of Anson.

Concerning the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore and Sampson counties.

To establish a Light Infantry company in the county of Richmond.

Authorizing the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county, to levy a tax and appoint commissioners, to build a bridge across the South Yadkin.

To amend an act passed at the last session, entitled "an act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery," so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus.

For improving the navigation of Crane's Creek, in Cumberland county.

To establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in the county of Davidson, and to alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts of Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell, the Superior Court of Stokes, and the County Court of Person.

To amend an act passed in 1812, directing the time and manner of appointing Overseers of roads in Richmond county.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 1.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Fama, Capt. Casdorp, arrived at this port last evening, we have our regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 22d of November; and Liverpool papers to the 24th of the same month, all inclusive; besides Irish and Scotch papers to the latest dates. We have also, by the bark Lord Whitworth, files of the papers, up to the time of her sailing from Liverpool.

We find in these papers, although of much later dates than heretofore received, no political news of much interest. Such articles as are most interesting will be found below.

The principal topics which seem to engage the attention of the London papers, is the discussion of the policy which will probably be adopted by the European powers, with regard to the South American States. The Paris papers uniformly make the assertion, that the British government have no right to interfere in the subject, and that in every instance, some posts have always been held by the Spanish military in those colonies. They condemn also in pointed terms, the sentiments contained in the late speech of Mr. Canning, in Plymouth, with regard to the resources of England, in the event of another war. The London editors, as warmly meet their Parisian antagonists and defend the policy of England, should it adopt the liberal side of the question, of which there seems to be little doubt.

The Spanish Restoration Loan was received on the 'Change, in London, with hisses.

The Cambridge, of 80 guns, was to leave England for South America on the 1st ult. She was to carry out the English Commissioners and Consuls.

It is stated that Lord Bathurst did not allow Sir Hudson Lowe to inspect any of the communications of Lord and Lady Holland, to Napoleon, in his captivity.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 12, speaks thus of the King: "His chest is entirely filled with water; his body is a mass of corruption; and the flow from his lower extremities is so great that it penetrates in a quarter of an hour a double covering of flannel—besides a wrapping of bark and cotton. He cannot survive a month."

The Bishop of Meaux has ordered that M. Manuel shall not be allowed to be a godfather at the baptismal fount!

A method of straightening bow-legs has been discovered in England.

The English papers contain a most affecting correspondence between the brother and the wife of Riego, and the ministry of France and England, praying to avert the fate of that unfortunate but illustrious patriot.

The British Parliament is to meet on the 3d of February.

The Paris papers state the King of England to be no more a member of the Holy Alliance than the Sultan—the former being *a heretic*, and the latter *an infidel.*

The popular cries which resounded on the journey of the Spanish King to Madrid were, the "*Inquisition forever*"—"*Down with the Nation*"—"*Down with Conscience*"—"*Religion forever*"—"*Down with the Jews and Jacobins*"—and the Inquisitors were borne in triumph.

A Paris print of November 24, states as a report, that the Emperor of Russia and Austria agreed at Czernowitz to restore to the throne of his ancestors the Son of a King whom Bonaparte had dethroned. His successor is to be, it is said, King of Greece—and these Sovereigns are about also to assist the Knights of Malta in the conquest of Cyprus.

Lord Byron has professed his willingness to aid the Greeks with a donation of £5000, and £3000 annually while the war lasts. He has not as yet taken the field—but is employed in writing additional Cantos to Don Juan. We hope the Don does not intend to play *Scaramouch.*

A Cabinet Council was held on the 18th Nov. the first of the present season—it was summoned by Mr. Canning. The object of its deliberations had not transpired; but was supposed to relate to South America.

Lord Erskine died on the 17th November, at Almondale, seven miles from Edinburgh, in the 76th year of his age. The London Times of the 22d, contains a handsome and merited eulogium upon his character.

The English editors speak in the most indignant terms of the "*Murder of Riego by the Royal Banditti.*"

LONDON, NOV. 18.

There is much confidence evinced by the holders of Spanish Bonds, that Ferdinand VII. will be forced to acknowledge the Loan of 1821, by the immediate distress of the Court for money; they place their reliance upon this event from the reported impossibility of negotiating the Royal Loan either at Paris or in the London money market. It has been attempted again this morning in the Foreign Exchange, and again hooted out of market. Spanish Bonds have in consequence advanced from 24 1-4 to 25 1-4. Consols for money and account, 83 3-8

NOVEMBER 22.—Though we can never retract our expression of contempt for the imbecility of those Spaniards who, without means, without thought, without plan, involved their country in war, and then shrunk from the struggle in the hour of danger; yet we will not visit on the wretched victims the faults of their leaders. We are sure we do not appeal in vain to British generosity, when we present to its notice the numerous Spanish exiles now in London, who are destitute even of the necessaries of life. The case of the afflicted widow of the gallant Riego, who is fast following to the grave her murdered husband, has been already laid before the public; we understand that there are many other persons, whose claims on the score of mental suffering are certainly inferior, but whose personal wants are such as to preclude all inquiry as to the cause, merited or unmerited, of their distress. Misery is a sacred thing: at all events there is a degree of wretchedness which at once demands our sympathy and assistance, on the unanswerable plea of common humanity. To such a state of misery are many of the Spanish exiles now in London reduced. The public will hear with satisfaction, that a committee, composed of person of respectability, is forming, "for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions, and applying them to the relief of those distressed foreigners who have been driven to seek an asylum in our country, and whose destitute state claim our charity." This committee has no relation with any political object.—*London Times.*

The following article is from the London Courier, of Nov. 11, received at Baltimore by a late arrival. The news by the way of Charleston is much later, and makes no mention of such an expedition. We have no doubt, however, that the Holy Alliance have in contemplation the re-subjugation of South America; and we think it probable, that an attempt will be made, ostensibly by Spain alone, but in reality by the Allied Powers. Spain is completely bankrupt, and wants the means to pay her internal expenses; if an expedition, therefore, be sent to South America, it will be done, not by Spain, but her Allies.

From the London Courier, Nov. 11.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The most important news from France is the following:

They are already speaking of the vessels of war which are about to sail from Cadiz. They will be augmented by two frigates and three corvettes, and the necessary transports will be procured in the different ports of Europe for *twenty thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry.* It is said that Gen. Morillo will command the expedition, and those troops only will be employed which have already served in South America, and who are accustomed to the climate. The expedition will repair to Havana to unite with Morales, whose army it is said amounts to 2500 men. Cuba being the centre of operations, it is supposed that the General-in-Chief will first attack Mexico, because of its vicinity to Havana; and that Spain will there find powerful auxiliaries in the aristocracy and clergy. Spain intends to publish a manifesto, in which she will announce to the nations of Europe, that she will permit strangers to participate to a certain degree in the commerce of the colonies, contenting herself with the recovery of her sovereignty over this part of the new world.

The Times says that this restriction of commerce is precisely the greatest grievance of which the colonies complained under the ancient system, and that the commerce of South America being now as free to England as to all the other states of Europe, France has no right to take measures which tend to deprive Great Britain of advantages which she possesses.

The estimated extent of turnpike roads in Scotland is 4300 miles.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 8 1824.

The annual election of Town Officers was held on Monday, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

JOHN A. CAMERON, *Magistrate Police.*

Commissioners—Gilbert Eccles, James Baker, Robert Donaldson, Henry W. [illegible], John Eccles, Paris J. Tillinghast, Esqrs. [illegible]nold.

An elegant *Map* of the town of Fayetteville, executed by H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. from an actual survey, may be seen for a few days at the Post-Office.

The magistrates of the county would be greatly assisted in the discharge of the duty of appointing overseers and allotting hands for the different roads, if they had a correct map of the county. We understand an appropriation, which is said to be quite sufficient, has already been made; we are persuaded, that if the magistrates would take the trouble to call and examine this elegant specimen of Mr. Brazier's ents, they will be willing to extend the appropriation to a sum sufficient to effect object.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 46 days. A list of the public, and of some few of the private acts, will be found in this week's paper.

The editors of the *Register* seem to think it disrespectful, to term the late meeting of Mr. Crawford's friends in our Legislature a *Caucus;* if it be so, the editors of the Richmond Enquirer feel no great respect for "this respectable meeting," for they give an account of it under the head of "North Carolina *Caucus.*"

What does this mean?—The Preamble and Resolutions reported by a committee of the House of Delegates of Virginia, recommending to the members of Congress from that state, to hold a *Congressional Caucus* on the Presidential Election, were, on the 3[illegible] ultimo, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 77 to 76. Is the Richmond Junto losing its influence, and Old Virginia about declaring against the Treasury Candidate? The rejection of Mr. FISHER's resolutions, by the legislature, is declared by Mr. Crawford's friends, to be conclusive evidence that the gentleman is the choice of this state; by [illegible]rity of reasoning, then, we may say, that the vote in the popular branch of the Virginia legislature, is proof that Mr. Crawford *is not* the choice of the Old Dominion.

Gov. *Troup*, of Georgia, has lately been wonderfully puzzled, to discover the meaning of a little word in the Tennessee resolutions, which he communicated by message, to the legislature of Georgia. Hear what his excellency says:

"What precise and definite meaning the legislature of Tennessee designed to attach to the word CAUCUS, *I cannot conceive!* It is not an English word—it is not to be found in our *dictionary*, and being an uncouth word and of harsh sound, I hope never will. It is not to be found in either the constitution or laws of Tennessee, and being a mere abstract conception, cannot become a subject of legislation at all!"

Let it be remembered, that his excellency was for many years a member of Congress, and we believe attended *Caucuses*, while there, and yet he pretends to be ignorant of the meaning of the word *Caucus!* The leaders of Mr. Crawford's party are daily making use of the word, and strenuously urging upon the people the imperious necessity of a Caucus, and yet the Governor of Georgia "cannot conceive" what is meant by it. This affectation of ignorance is truly ludicrous.

But the word is not found in "our dictionary;" neither are *federalist, congressional*, and many other new coined words, which are no more "precise and definite in their meaning," nor more generally understood than the word *caucus:* the only difference is, we can trace the former to their roots, the latter is of uncertain etymology. If the Governor, however, will consult Pickering's *Americanisms*, he will learn the probable origin of the word; and if he really do not know its import, by turning to the records of the Caucus in 1816, in opposition to Mr. MONROE, he can make himself perfectly well acquainted with its "precise and definite meaning," viz:—*to defeat the will of the people.*

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

A letter from Mr. Jefferson to John Adams, on the subject of the *Cunningham Correspondence*, has been recently published. It is highly honorable to the Republican Pa-

...rierch, and completely blasts the hopes of ...e base wretches, who expected "to plant ...thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wis...dom, and to sow tares between friends who ...have been such for half a century." We shall lay this interesting letter before our readers, in our next number.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, has an argument of six columns and a half in length, in justification of that most infamous transaction, the publication of the *Cunningham Correspondence*. This correspondence was published at the office of the *Statesman*, the only paper in Boston which advocates Mr. Crawford's claims; and the first vindication of it is made in another of Mr. Crawford's papers, the Richmond Enquirer! Whatever inference may be drawn from these facts, one thing is evident, that the editor of the *National Advocate* is not the only one of Mr. Crawford's partizans, whose motto is—"*all's fair in politics!*"

CONGRESS.—Little business is done in Congress during the holydays; and as the proceedings which have come to hand since our last, possess but little interest, we have omitted our usual abstract. Letters from Washington state, that great exertions are making to get up a Caucus, but that the probability is, none will be held, a majority of the members being opposed to the caucus system.

The following memorial, on the subject of Roads, was presented to the General Assembly during its late sitting. Accident prevented its earlier publication.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Citizens of Fayetteville, in town-meeting assembled, to the Honorable the General Assembly:

Your memorialists, from their local situation and pursuits, feeling a deep interest in the laudable efforts that are now making by your honorable body, and the board of internal improvement, in the great work of enriching and exalting our state, by opening channels of internal commnication and trade, respectfully approach you at this time, for the purpose of drawing your attention, *particularly* to the subject of opening large market roads from the towns of Salem, Salisbury and Raleigh, leading to the town of Fayetteville; and thus uniting the trade of two-thirds of the state with the Cape-Fear river.

Your memorialists have been inspired with the highest respect, in witnessing the zeal and magnanimity you have displayed for a series of years past, in devising plans of internal improvement; in sustaining, with patience, their slow advances amidst failures and disappointments; (the fruits only of a want of experience,) in encountering the influence of a blind opposition to them, and in cheering the hopes of their desponding friends. But believing that the large circumference over which your attention is thrown, must diminish its force upon *particular objects*, humbly offer this as an apolgy for inviting your consideration to the particular matter of this address.

The great diffusion of knowledge which has lately taken place in this state on the subject of internal improvement, derived from the experience of other states, from the dissemination of newspaper and pamphlet essays on the subject, from the discussions in the Legislature and the able reports of our board of internal improvement, has produced a new era of feeling in its favour, and matured in the public mind rational and practical plans for its steady prosecution and final success. Our first efforts in this noble undertaking resulted in failure and disappointment, because they were not directed to objects of primary importance; but were exhausted in the vain attempt of dispensing equal practical benefits to each portion of the state, at one time. This was a fatal error; from which the state has begun to retrace its steps and redeem the time and treasure misspent. This reformation may be dated at the last sitting of the legislature, in the act appropriating $20.000 for removing the mudflats below Wilmington, in the Cape-Fear river. This was a single object, one of our primary and most important rivers, watering the largest portion of the state, capable of combining in its commercial advantages nearly the whole trade of the state, to the improvement of which the resources of the state are perfectly adequate; and the immense revenue to be derived from it, when completed, to go into the coffers of the state.

Your memorialists have no doubt, that the work that is now progressing below Wilmington will result in entire success, and will afford a certain guaranty and easy lesson to teach us how to improve the whole river, and this too, at a very inconsiderable expense. It remains now only with your honorable body, to accomplish the work that is begun, by uniting the trade of the middle, northern and western sections of the state, by means of Public Roads, with this great artery of commerce; and this, it is believed, may be effected at no great expense, by opening and keeping in good repair, *three primary roads*, embracing the middle, northern and western sections of the state. The river Cape-Fear courses diagonally through the state, and with its tributary streams, waters the largest portion of it; its banks are diversified by the greatest variety of soil, yielding every variety of product, and particularly every valuable staple of export, such as cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, rice, lumber, and naval stores. The consummation of such a work is devoutly to be wished. It will bring down our rivers, the wealth of our mountains and valleys, open new sources of wealth, by giving stimulus to industry; concentrate the channels of our trade, and rear up a commercial emporium; strengthen the bonds of our social intercourse, by assimilating the manners of our people; and lastly, multiply the luxuries and comforts of life, and shed lustre and glory upon the state. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

From an intelligent gentleman to his friend in Washington City, dated Lisbon, Oct. 25.

"I arrived here four days ago from Cadiz, where I left Mr. Appleton quite ill, but convalescent. Yesterday I received a letter from him, dated the 20th inst. informing me that he had experienced a recurrence of his disorder. [A postcript states, that a letter from Cadiz says Mr. A. is better, and is expected to start on the 22d or 23d for Madrid."]

"The same letter informed me of several arrests of distinguished and noble Spanish liberals. Indeed, the situation of the whole Peninsula is truly horrible. What concerns us most is, that a strong expedition is contemplated by the government which now exists in Spain, (to be aided by France, and conducted under the auspices of the holy alliance,) to reconquer South America. They also talk HERE of a new expedition to Brazil; but apparently with less probability of executing it. Unless a re-action should ultimately take place in Europe, (I say ultimately, for at present it is not to be expected,) I am convinced that our own country will have to appeal again to the God of armies, in support of the same principles for which our fathers contended in '76, and for which they have been contending, though less heroically, in Spain. God grant that we may be prepared for the struggle, should it unhappily arrive.

"Spain is far from being quiet, or from the probability of becoming so."

Nat. Journal.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF TUESDAY.

The new Board of Internal Improvements met on Monday last, and sat from day to day, until the Legislature adjourned. Instructions are given to Mr. Fulton, as follows:

To survey the road from Morganton to Island Ford, by Statesville and Salisbury, and to discover the best route to unite with the road from Fayetteville to Salem. Also, the Road from Lincolnton, by Charlotte and Wadesborough, to Fayetteville. And the road from Milton, by Hillsborough and the Fork of Deep and Haw rivers, to Fayetteville.

Mr. Fulton, at the request of the Yadkin Navigation Company, was directed to visit that river in order to make an estimate of the quantity and value of the work done by the contractors. He is also to visit the Broad river, to make an estimate of the value of the work done by the contractor on that river, the contract being declared by the Board to be at an end. Mr. Brazier is directed to make a survey of the Catawba river from the Devil's Shoals, to the South-Carolina line.

Letters have been addressed by the President of the Board, to the Presidents of the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies, requesting to know from them whether their companies accept of the subscriptions directed by the Legislature to their stock, on the conditions prescribed in the acts passed for that purpose. If they do, a committee of the Board is appointed to make the subscriptions, accordingly. The Board fixed its next meeting on the last Monday in March next.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

A Great Mistake.—In the debate in Congress on the bill for the payment of a balance due to Vice President TOMPKINS, Mr. CLAY supported it, and to show the propriety of the measure, he said that not only were the accounts of Mr. TOMPKINS "submitted to the severe scrutiny of *the most rigid officer of this govern ment; an officer, whose scrupulous accuracy in the admission of accounts against the government, is as deservedly approved as it is universally known;* but, after they had gone through *the crucible;* after they had been subjected to all the jealous scrutiny *of this vigilant officer*, they are submitted to the President for revival. The President revises them, and then he sends to the house a message, in which he declares, that not only that he is satisfied that this balance is justly due, but that much more is due to him. Under such circumstances, all that is now asked is that we shall pay so much as has been thus ascertained to be due."

A morning paper, devoted to the Secretary of the Treasury, very strangely applies these complimentary remarks of Mr. CLAY to Mr. CRAWFORD, when they were intended as an encomium upon Mr. HAGNER, the third auditor, the officer to whose scrutiny all military accounts, such as those of Mr. TOMPKINS, are submitted before they are passed at the treasury. Mr. CRAWFORD has no more to do with such accounts than Mr. CALHOUN; perhaps not so much. This attempt to enlist Mr. CLAY as the eulogist of the Secretary of the Treasury is too ludicrous to be very seriously noticed.

In allusion to the President's Message, the Editor of the Quebec Mercury says, "It embraces many points interesting to European Powers, particularly to the pretensions of Russia on the N. W. Coast of America: this part at first sight appears to militate against the established rights of the Russian and British Fur Companies trading on that Coast.—A more important question will arise upon the right claimed by America of the *free navigation of the St. Lawrence, from the Lakes to the Ocean*—a right which we feel persuaded the British Government will not lightly concede."

Loss of the William Lowndes.

It is with unfeigned regret, that we announce to our readers the destruction, by fire, of this elegant new Steam Boat, with her valuable cargo, on the second voyage from this port to Hamburg. The following letter, with which we have been favored, affords some of the melancholy particulars:

"AUGUSTA, DEC. 29.—We are sorry to inform you of the entire loss of the Steam Boat *Wm. Lowndes*, together with every article of merchandize that was on board, with the exception of two trunks belonging to the passengers, which were caught up by them in the moment of making their escape in the small boat. The accident occurred on Sunday morning last, about 5 o'clock, at Shell Bluff, about 25 miles from this place. The boat was running at the time; it appears that the fire originated in the hold, near the furnace, and must have burnt some time before it was discovered, as the passengers state that the first thing that awoke them was a considerable noise on deck; they got up and dressed themselves, not knowing what occasioned the noise, as no alarm of fire had been given—on opening the cabin doors, the flames were issuing from the hold, and in five minutes, or less, the whole cabin and deck were enveloped in the devouring element; at this time it was mentioned that a considerable quantity of powder was on board, (which however was not the case,) which so alarmed the passengers and crew, that their own safety was for the moment only consulted; though from what we can learn, their exertions would have been of little use, as the time was so short, and the panic so great, that the could have done nothing. After burning until twelve o'clock, she went down, near the shore, where they have made her fast, though we have no doubt every thing that could burn, must be consumed."

The Savannah Georgian of the 1st inst. in stating the loss of the William Lowndes, estimates the value of her cargo at $150,000; about 10,000 of which they say were saved. We think they estimate the cargo very far above its value.—*Chas. Cou.*

A horrid murder was lately commited near the North Branch, in Hampshire county, Va. A man named M'Donald, is said to have killed his mother, aged about eighty years, by beating her in a shocking manner. Intoxication is supposed to be the cause. The perpetrator with his father, who is considered accessary to the murder, is lodged in Romney jail for trial.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th ult. by the Rev'd Mr. Cooper, Mr. John B. Williams, of Chatham county, to Miss Godina C. Baker.

DIED,

In Lower Fayetteville, on Saturday last, Mr. Alexander Campbell.

Cotillion Parties.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the subscribers to his Cotillion Parties, that his last Party will take place on Monday, the 12th instant. He also solicits the company of those ladies who have been invited to his Cotillion Parties. 1w

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824, and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements, without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,

Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 6 STILLS from 35 to 150 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper or produce.

Cash or Merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

January 6, 1824—5t37.

Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by

6t37 J. PEABODY.

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—3t*

For Sale,

The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Aivan Wilcox, situated near Hay-street, and convenient to business.—This property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to Aivan Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

January 6, 1824—3t*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of McCollum & Adams, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, to present them for payment. The business of the concern will be settled by William L. Adams and John McCollum, who are authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

JOHN McCOLLUM.
SHOCKLEY ADAMS.

Adamsville, S. C. January 3, 1824—3t34.

BAKE-HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

WHERE fresh Bread may be had every day in the week, except Monday morning. Also, Crackers, which for neatness and richness, cannot be excelled in New-York, nor any other place. They can be had at the New York prices. Rusks, Cakes &c.

A. F. BOWELL.

January 7, 1824.—8t2—3teow3t.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Since the Recorder of last Saturday.

ARRIVED,

Sloop Caroline, Brown, from Jamaica, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Huntington, from Port au Prince, to W. Carpenter.

Brig Havana Packet, Hall, from St. Lucia, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Angelina, Taggart, from Charleston, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

CLEARED,

Schr. Samuel Smith, Saywood, for Cuba, by Stow & Whittier.

Brig Orlando, Burnham, for St. Thomas, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty Rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	45	45
Peach,	-	do.	45	50
Bacon,	-	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	-	do.	30	31
Butter,	-	do	14	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard.	14	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	25	26
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	23	
Candles, Mould,	-	do	12½	13
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12½	13
Corn,	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	$5	5½
Superfine,	-	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	-	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	28	30
Sole	-	do		28
Bridle	-	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	-	gallon.	28	30
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	5 00	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	2 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	55	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	gallon	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	40	45
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	8	9 50
Loaf,	-	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush	85	90
Turks Island,	-	do	8	90
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 00	3 50
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush	85	90
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	37½	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known PUBLIC HOUSE, and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel*. For a tavern, no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from sixteen to twenty horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

Also, a dwelling-house on Rowan-st.

opposite the residence of L. D. Henry, Esq. and lately occupied by J. W. Cochran. This is a very commodious house, has a good garden attached to it, and all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, stable. &c.

Also, a convenient dwelling house,

on Bow street, with the necessary out-houses, garden, &c.

Likewise, a dwelling-house on Person-street,

formerly owned by Robert Raiford, Esq. with good and convenient out-buildings, and 3½ acres of land attached to it.

Possession of the above premises will be given immediately. JOHN KELLY.

January 7, 1824.—4t35.

Hillsborough Academy.

FOR the very extensive patronage with which this school has been favored, the subscriber is sincerely grateful. He will still continue to labor faithfully in the instruction of those who may be committed to his care.

The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January. JOHN ROGERS, *Principal.*

4t34

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st January, 1824, which will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters, if not taken out before the 1st of April.

A.—John Atkins, John Averit, Malachi Adams.

B.—Duncan Buie, 2; Norman Barnes, 3; Barnum Beach, Sampson Boon, Chas. P. Baldwin, 2; John Baldwin, William Barry, Susannah Branch, Paul Belando, Nancy Bennett, Jane Bane, William Berry, Mr. Bunce, Philip Barlow, Malcom Blue, Step. Barnes, Jonathan Bateman.

C.—Arch'd, Colquhoun, Ralph Cook, Nancy Collins, Balaam Campbell, 2; Angus Cameron, George Campbell, John Cameron, Mary Campbell, Margaret Clarke, Alexander Cameron, John W. Cameron, John Carroll, John Clarke, John Cook, Duncan Colquhoun, James Christian, Alexander Campbell, Elizabeth Cornet.

D.—John Douglas, Cyrus Dearbon, R. Dickson, James Denton, Isaac Daniel.

E.—Stephen W. Eggleston, Edward Evelen, Jonathan Evans, Ann Edward, Ann Ellis, 2; Judith Everitt, Joshua Edwards, Mary Edwards, 2.

F.—Joannah Fennel, Amos Fairchild, H. G. W. Fowler, William Fanning, William French, Peter Field, Martha Flack.

G.—Dav. Galbreath, Capt. D. Gillis, Ann Grant, Roderick Gillis, Nathaniel S. Graham, Robert Goodwin, Thomas Geddie, Wm. Gilliam, West Goodrich, Jesse Gully.

H.—Philemon Hodges, Frances Hawley, Bryant Hotchkiss, Jas. Hadley, Ann Hooper, William Hodges, Louis Hatton, John Herring, Hickman & M'Kennie, Eliza Henderson, Eliza Holliday, John Hunter, Susannah Hall, Polly Howell, Arch. Holmes.

J.—Jno. Jackson, Dugald Johnson, Enoch Jarrot, Daniel Johnson, Jas. Johnson, Isaac Jessup, John Jones, John M. Johnson, Winney Johnson, Mary Ivy, Mary Johnson Ebenezar S. Jones, James Jourdan.

K.—Isabella Kennedy, Henry I. King, Harry C. King, Angus Kelly.

L.—Sumner Leonard, Mathew Lary, Mons. Laisney, Jeremiah Lawrence, Gatus Leonad, Sarah Locke, Frederick Lane.

M.—Morris Moore, Neill Monroe, 2; Kenneth Murchison, John Morrison, Effy Monroe, Daniel Munroe, Sam'l. Milliken, Louis Marsh, 2; Julia Maxwell, William Moore, 2; Sherod Magee, Jesse Manier, Daniel Martin.—*Mc.*—Archibald M'Nair, Daniel M'Donald, Daniel M'Lean, Charles M'Alester, Thomas M'Millan, Catharine M'Quaig, Capt. John M'Kinnon, Jas. McMillan, Sen'r. Nichol M'Intyre, Colin McLauchlin, Isabella M'Neill, John M'Kinnon, 2; John M'Donald, 2; Daniel M'Neill, Colin M'Pherson, John M'Daniel, Archibald M'Iver, Thomas M'Cormick, Daniel M'Intosh, Alex'r. M'Leod, Dugald M'Dugald, Alex. M'Alester, Jr. John M'Lean, Alexander M'Donald, John M'Rackan, John M'Alester, Daniel M'Corachar, Neill M'Neill.

N.—Precilla Nelson, Joseph Nelson, Jno. Newberry.

P.—John Pettyford, 2; Sydney Porter, Dr. John Patterson, Mathew Powers, Ann Pearce, Thomas Pearce, Danl. Page, Jesse Parker, Abraham Parker,

R.—Reuben Robins, William Russel, Jr. James Russ, John Rosson, Benj. Revels.

S.—Eliza Steel, Frederick T. Stanly, 2; David Shepherd, Dav. D. Salmon, Gilbert Shaw, John Stuart, Andrew Sinclair, Sheriff of Moore, Will. Sweatt, Phoebe Sampson, Robert Smith, James Stevens, Neill Shaw, Sterling J. Sexton, Morris Smith, 2; David Smith, Archibald Shaw, John Smith, George Stuart, Rebecca Sweatt.

T.—Wm. G. Talbot, Rev. Dav. Thames, Elkanan Talbot, John Thompson, Col. Jno. Thames, 2; William Thaggard, Benj. H. Talbot, 2; Daniel Turner, 2; Wm. Tucker, Jeremiah Tindell.

V.—George O. Van Amringe.

W.—James Wilkinson, 2; John Weisacre, Mary Wilson, Mary Wright, William L. Walker, John Wilson, Charlotte Warden, Claiborn Wiggins, Isaac Williams, Elisha Wise, Allen Winne, 3.——230.

3t34 JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

Classical School.

THE subscriber having removed to the City of Raleigh, would take under his charge from eight to ten young gentlemen, for instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and in the Elementary Branches of the Mathematics. His wish is, to receive that number in his family as boarders, that their moral and religious department and improvement, may be as carefully attended to, as their literary acquirements.

The accommodation provided for them will be liberal and genteel, and the regulations of the school such, as to meet the important purposes of advancement in science.

For the accommodation of the inhabitants of the City, from six to eight day scholars will be taken, but the whole number taken under charge, will be limited to eighteen.

The course of study will be directed on a principle different from the modern mode of tuition, and calculated to make the students sound and thoroughly grounded classical scholars. The school will commence on the first Monday in January next; and there will be two vacations in the year, corresponding in time and duration with those at the University of the state.

The price of board and tuition will be $100 per session, paid in advance, which will include every expense but that of books and paper. The price of tuition alone, will be $30 per session, likewise paid in advance.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to say, that his plan has the sanction of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocess, and the promise of his co-operation, in whatever may render his services really profitable to those entrusted to his care.

GEO W. FREEMAN.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823.

In giving the sanction of my approval to Mr. Freeman personally; and to the plan of tuition proposed to be pursued by him, I am happy to present to the Episcopal families of this Diocess, the opportunity of putting a portion of their youth, under the immediate care of a gentleman fully competent to what he undertakes; who in a few months will be in Holy Orders—and engaged both by duty and interest to the most earnest endeavors to instil into the minds of those under his care, not only the principles of sound science, but those sound and long-tried principles which are the safeguard, of pure and undefiled religion. In this pursuit, it will be my pleasure to render him every assistance compatible with my other duties. JOHN D. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1823.—3wt33

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

When first the earthly race began,
Two spirits left the nether sky,
To visit this terrestrial scene,
The smiling messengers of joy.
They left the regions of the blest,
Where heavenly joys forever rove,
To twine around the human breast,
The wreaths of *Friendship* and of *Love*.

'Tis *Friendship* brings the mind relief,
And with soft smiles benignly cheers
The morn of Youth, the prime of life,
And smooths the lurid vale of years:
But *Love's* wild witcheries reveal,
Sweeter delights, and fonder ties;
And teach the tender soul to feel,
The ecstasies of heavenly joys.

Friendship is like a rural plain,
Where Pan's consoling sweets abound;
Where Plenty decks the festive scene,
And social Pleasure smiles around:
But *Love* is like a fragrant vale,
Which teems with Earth's delicious sweets,
To charm the soul—or lovelier still,
A blissful Eden of delight.

The voice of *Friendship* strikes the ear,
To bid contending passions cease;
It drives away the demon care,
And whispers gentleness and peace:
But *Love* breathes numbers softly wild,
And witching as the syren's lay,
Which struck the list'ner mute, and thrill'd
His soul with sweetest melody.

Friendship is like the rainbow bright,
Which through the mist is often seen;
And shines so beauteous to the sight,
So mild, majestic and serene.
But *Love* is like the solar rays;
Or like the light on summer's even,
Which floating with electric blaze,
Illuminates the face of Heaven.

ENDYMION.

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Discoveries of Secluded Men.

Those who are unaccustomed to the labours of the closet are unacquainted with those secret and silent triumphs obtained in the pursuits of secluded men. That aptitude, which in poetry is sometimes called *inspiration*, in knowledge we may call *sagacity*; and it is probable that the more vehement one does not excite more pleasure than the still tranquillity of the other; they are both, according to the strict signification of the Latin term from whence we have borrowed ours of *invention*, a finding out, the result of a combination which no other has formed but ourselves.

I will produce several remarkable instances of the felicity of this aptitude of the learned in making discoveries which could only have been effectuated by an uninterrupted intercourse with the objects of their studies, making things remote and dispersed familiar and present.

One of ancient date is better known to the reader than those I am preparing for him. When the magistrates of Syracuse were showing to Cicero the curiosities of the place, he desired to visit the tomb of Archimedes; but, to his surprise, they acknowledged that they knew nothing of any such tomb, and denied that it had ever existed. The learned Cicero, convinced by the authorities of ancient writers, by the verses of the inscription which he remembered, and the circumstance of a sphere with a cylinder being engraved on it, requested them to assist him in his search. They conducted the obstinate but illustrious stranger to their most ancient burying ground; amidst the number of sepulchres, they observed a small column overhung with branches—Cicero, looking on while they were clearing away the rubbish, suddenly exclaimed, "Here is the thing we are looking for!" His eye had caught the geometrical figure on the tomb, and the inscription soon confirmed his conjecture. Cicero, long after, exulted in the triumph of this discovery. "Thus!" he says, "one of the noblest cities of Greece, and once the most learned, had known nothing of the monument of its most deserving and ingenius citizen, had it not been discovered to them by a native of Arpinum!"

The great French antiquary *Peiresc* exhibited a singular combination of learning, patience of thought, and a luminous sagacity, which could restore an "airy nothing," to "a local habitation and a name." There was found on an amethyist, and the same afterwards occurred on the front of an ancient temple, a number of *marks* or indents, which had long perplexed inquirers, more particularly as similar marks or indents were frequently observed in ancient monuments. It was agreed on, as no one could understand them, and all would be satisfied, that they were secret hyeroglyphics. It occurred to Pieresc, that these marks were nothing more than holes for small nails, which had formerly fastened *laminæ*, which represented so many Greek letters. This hint of his own suggested to him to draw lines from one hole to another; and he beheld the amethyst reveal the name of the sculptor, and the frieze of the temple the name of the God! This curious discovery has been since frequently applied; but it appears to have originated with this great antiquary, who by his learning and sagacity explained a supposed hyeroglyphic, which had been locked up in the silence of seventeen centuries.*

Learned men, confined to their study, have often rectified the errors of travellers; they have done more, they have found out paths for them to explore, or opened seas for them to navigate. The situation of the vale of Tempe had been mistaken by modern travellers; and it is singular, observes the Quarterly Reviewer, yet not so singular as it appears to that elegant critic, that the only good directions for finding it had been given by a person who was never in Greece. Arthur Browne, a man of letters of Trinity College, Dublin,—it is gratifying to quote an Irish philosopher and man of letters, from the extreme rarity of the character—was the first to detect the inconsistencies of Pococke and Busching, and to send future travellers to look for Tempe in its real situation, the defiles between Ossa and Olympus; a discovery subsequently realised. When Dr. Clarke discovered an inscription purporting that the pass of Tempe had been fortified by Cassius Longinus. Mr. Walpole, with equal felicity, detected in Cæsar's History of the Civil War, the name and mission of this very person.

A living geographer, to whom the world stands deeply indebted, does not read Herodotus in the original; yet by the exercise of his extraordinary aptitude, it is well known that he has often corrected the Greek historian, and explained obscurities in a text which he never read, by his own happy conjectures, and confirmed his own discoveries by the subsequent knowledge which modern travellers have afforded.

Gray's perseverance in studying the geography of India and of Persia, at a time when our country had no immediate interests with those ancient empires, by a cynical observer, would have been placed among the curious idleness of a mere man of letters. These studies were indeed prosecuted, as Mr. Mathias observes, "on the disinterested principles of liberal investigation, not on those of policy, nor of the regulation of trade, nor of the extension of empire, nor of permanent establishments, but simply and solely on the grand view of what is, and of what is past. They were the researches of a solitary scholar in academical retirement." Since the time of Gray, these very pursuits have been carried on by two consummate geographers, Major Rennell and Dr. Vincent, who have opened to the classic mind the polite reader all he wished to learn, at a time when India and Persia had become objects interesting and important to us. The fruits of Gray's learning, long after their author was no more, became valuable!

The studies of the "solitary scholar" are always useful to the world, although they may not be timed to its present wants; with him, indeed, they are not merely designed for this purpose. Gray discovered India for himself; but the solitary pursuits of a great student, shaped to a particular end, will never fail being useful to the world; though it may happen, that a century shall elapse between the periods of the discovery and its practical utility.

Halley's version of an Arabic MS. on a mathematical subject, offers an instance of the extraordinary sagacity I am alluding to; it may also serve as a demonstration of the peculiar and supereminent advantages possessed by mathematicians, observes Mr. Dugald Stewart, in their fixed relations, which form the objects of their science, and the correspondent precision in their language and reasonings:—as matter of literary history, it is highly curious. Dr. Bernard accidentally discovered in the Bodleian library an Arabic version of Apollonius *de Sectione Rationis*, which he determined to translate in Latin but only finished about a tenth part. Halley, extremely interested by the subject, but with an entire ignorance of the Arabic language, resolved to complete the imperfect version! Assisted only by the manuscript which Bernard had left, it served him as a key for investigating the sense of the original; he first made *a list of those words* wherever they occurred, with the *train of reasoning* in which they were involved, to decypher, by these very slow degrees, the import of the context; till at last Halley succeeded in mastering the whole work, and in bringing the translation, without the aid of any one, to the form in which he gave it to the public; so that we have here a difficult work translated from the Arabic, by one who was in no manner conversant with the language, merely by the exertion of his sagacity!

I give the memorable account, as Boyle has delivered it, of the circumstances which led Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

"I remember when I asked our famous Harvey, in the only discourse I had with him, which was a little while before he died, what were the things which induced him to think of a circulation of the blood? he answered me, that when he took notice of the valves in the veins of so many parts of the body, that are so placed that they gave free passage of the blood to the heart, but opposed the passage of the venal blood the contrary way, he was invited to think that so provident a cause as nature had not placed so many valves without design; and no design seemed more probable than that, since the blood could not well, because of the interposing valves, be sent by the veins to the limbs, it should be sent through the arteries and return through the veins, whose valves did not oppose its course that way."

The reason here ascribed by Harvey seems now so very natural and obvious, that some have been disposed to question his claim to the high rank commonly assigned to him among the improvers of science! Dr. William Hunter has said, that after the discovery of the valves in the veins, which Harvey learned while in Italy from his master, Fabricius ad Aquapendente, the remaining step might easily have been made by any person of common abilities. "This discovery," he observes, "set Harvey to work upon the *use* of the heart and vascular system in animals; and in the *course of some years*, he was so happy as to discover, and to prove beyond all possibility of doubt, the circulation of the blood." He afterwards expresses his astonishment that this discovery should have been left for Harvey, though he acknowledges it occupied "a course of years;" adding, that "Providence meant to reserve it for *him*, and would not let men *see what was before them, nor understand what they read.*" It is remarkable that when great discoveries are effected, their simplicity always seems to detract from their originality; on these occasions we are reminded of the egg of Columbus.

It is said that a recent discovery, which ascertains that the Niger empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, was really anticipated by the geographical acumen of a student at Glasgow, who arrived at the same conclusion by a most persevering investigation of the works of travellers and geographers, ancient and modern, and examination of African captives: and had actually constructed, for the inspection of government, a map of Africa, on which he had traced the entire course of the Niger from the interior.

Franklin *conjectured* the identity of lightning and of electricity, before he had *realised* it by decisive experiment. The kite being raised, a considerable time elapsed before there was any appearance of its being electrified. One very promising cloud had passed over it without effect. Just as he was beginning to despair of his contrivance, he observed some loose threads of the hempen string to stand erect, and avoid one another, just as if they had been suspended on a common conductor. Struck with this promising appearance, he immediately presented his knuckle to the key! And let the reader judge of the exquisite pleasure he must have felt at that moment when *the discovery was complete!* We owe to Priestly this admirable narrative—the strong sensation of delight which Franklin experienced as his knuckle touched the key, and when he felt that a new world was opening, might have been equalled, but it was probably not surpassed, when the same hand signed the long disputed independence of his country.

When Leibnitz was occupied in his philosophical reasonings on his *Law of Continuity*, his singular sagacity enabled him to predict a discovery which afterwards was realised—he imagined the necessary existence of the polypus!

It has been remarked of Newton that, several of his slight hints, some in the modest forms of queries, have been ascertained to be predictions, as among others was that of the inflammability of the diamond; and many have been eagerly seized upon as indisputable axioms. A hint, at the close of his optics, that "If natural philosophy should be continued to be improved in its various branches, the bounds of moral philosophy would be enlarged also," is, perhaps, among the most important of human discoveries—it gave rise to Hartley's *Physiological Theory of the Mind*. The queries, the hints, the conjectures of Newton, display the most creative sagacity; and demonstrate in what manner the discoveries of retired men, while they bequeath their legacies to the world, afford to themselves a frequent source of secret and silent triumphs.

The Law vs. Judge Keyes.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald mentions a novel circumstance concerning Judge Keyes, recently a representative in Congress from that state.—The Judge having been beaten in a law suit, petitioned the legislature for a new trial, which was refused. Indignant at the decision, he went home at the close of the session, and gathered up all his law books—carried them out into the highway, and in presence of a number of his brother members on their return home, communicated fire to the pile, and consumed the whole, intimating at the same time, that his house should never again be disgraced with any more of the laws of Vermont!

*The curious reader may view the marks, and the manner in which the Greek characters were made out, in the preface to Hearne's "Curious Discourses." The amethyst proved more difficult than the temple, from the circumstance that in engraving on the stone the letters must be reversed.

ICE CAVES.

At the source of the *Jumna*, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalaya mountains.

Capt. Hodgson, in the interesting account of his journey to the source of the Jumna, mentions a very remarkable fact; the appearance of hot springs on the mountains of the Himalaya, constantly covered with snow. At *Jumnotri*, where the Jumna originates, the snow which covers the stream is about sixty yards wide, and about forty feet thick. It is very solid, and hard frozen, but in various parts there are holes, occasioned by steam arising from hot springs situated at the border of the river. Capt. Hodgson descended to one of these, and was astonished to observe, by means of the glare of some white lights, a spacious excavation, resembling vaulted roofs of marble, occasioned by the steam from the hot springs melting the snow, which fell in showers like heavy rain to the stream, that seems to owe its origin in a great measure to these supplies. The spring was so hot that the hand could not be held in it above two seconds, the water rising with great ebullition through crevices of granite rock, and depositing a ferruginous sediment.

The end of the dell where those springs were observed is closed by part of the base of the Jumnotri. The face of the mountain, which is visible to the height of about 4000 feet, is entirely cased in snow and ice. The foot of the base is distant about 500 yards from the hot springs; and where the ascent becomes abrupt, there is a small rill occassioned by the melting of the snow by the sun's rays; above this no water whatever is seen, so that this must be considered as the most remote source of the Jumna, on the S. W. side of the grand Himalaya ridge, and differing from the Ganges, which has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya. The existence of hot springs amidst the icy covering of the Himalaya points out a beautiful provision of nature, for the supply of water to the rivers in the winter season, when the sun must have little or no power of melting the snow in these deep defiles.

EXTRACTS.

With regard to light, we would mention the singularly useful and hitherto unobserved *effect of moonlight*, in assisting the completion of certain important natural phenomena. The crystallization of water, under the form of those light frosts which so much prevail during the early spring, and which are of such important service in assisting the operation of Agriculture, by rendering the surface of the earth mellow, and better susceptible of the manure that is necessary to it, are greatly assisted, and in many cases entirely brought about, by the intervention of moonlight. It is well known that under certain circumstances, water will sink to the temperature of 22 degrees before it freezes or takes the form of crystals. Indeed, it will invariably do so in the absence of any mechanical agitation, and in the absence of light. It is an unquestionable fact, but one which has not hitherto been observed generally, or attended to, that during that period of the year which has been alluded to, and indeed at other periods, before the moon rises on a still clear night, when the atmosphere is at a lower temperature than 32, the water remains in a liquid state, but immediately on the moon rising and diffusing its light around, the water freezes, and performs the salutary offices required of it, without subjecting us to the severity of a low temperature.

ECHOES.

An echo is a reflected sound. The ancient philosophers were unacquainted with the true nature of the echo. The poets supposed it to have been a nymph, who pined into sound for love of Narcissus. But the modern state of philosophy has established it upon unerring principles. According to the various distances from the speaker, a reflecting object will return the echo of several, or of a few syllables; for all the syllables must be uttered before the echo of the first syllable reaches the ear, otherwise it will make a confusion. In a moderate way of speaking, about 3½ syllables are pronounced in one second, or 7 syllables in two seconds. From the computations of a short-hand writer, it appears that a ready and rapid orator in the English language pronounces from 7,000 to 7,500 words in an hour; namely, about 120 words in a minute, or two words in each second. Therefore, when an echo repeats seven syllables, the reflecting object is 1142 feet distant; for since sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second, the distance from the speaker to the reflecting object, and again from the latter to the former, is twice 1142. When the echo returns 14 syllables, the reflecting object must be 2284 feet distant, and so on. A famous echo is said to be in Woodstock Park, Oxford. It repeats 17 syllables in the day time, and 20 at night, when the air being somewhat denser, the sound does not travel quite so fast. There is also a remarkable echo on the north side of Shepley Church, in Sussex, which will repeat distinctly 21 syllables. At Rosneat, near Glasgow, there is an echo that repeats the tune played with a trumpet three times completely and distinctly.

CHEMICAL AFFINITIES.

The following remarks, interesting alike for their novelty and interest, are from an introductory Chemical Lecture given by Dr. M. A. Ward, at Salem, Mass.

"Chemistry is utterly unable to explain the phenomena of vitality. Indeed the chemical and vital powers are direct antagonists. The human body maintains a successful warfare with, and effectually resists the incessant and combined attack of all the forces of the elements, often for more than a hundred years, and then when the divine principle does at length retire and yield its fortress, it is in consequence of superior action to a cause widely different from that of being expelled by the triumphant power of its assailants. But when the soul has once fled, then indeed the chemical affinities come into play, and the rapidity of the devastation is terrible. In a few days traces of organization are destroyed; and in a few years two or three gaseous bodies distributed through the atmosphere; and saline solutions as widely diffused among the waters of the earth, and a few particles of earthy matter, are all that remain of the proud fabric of man."

MEDICAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

The last number of the Philadelphia Medical Journal mentions the case of a child aged about twelve months, who was vaccinated in the arm, but no inflammation followed. In about eight or ten days thereafter the operation was repeated, and the child passed regularly through the disease, the first puncture remaining all the time quiescent. In about *six months*, however, the puncture inflamed spontaneously; and the physician who was called in, asserts, that he found on the part a well formed vesicle, "presenting in every way the satisfactory appearances we expect to find about the tenth or eleventh day after the insertion of the vaccine lymph." He adds,—"the cicatrices of both pocks now remain, and are equally well defined." In the same Journal proofs are cited, that the *Yellow Fever* of Spain is different from that of the West Indies.

The following notice is taken in the Journal, of a discovery made by Dr. Horner, adjunct professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania:—

"Dr. Horner enjoys the rare happiness of having made a discovery in a science which was thought to be too well explored to allow an investigator the slightest hope of such a reward. He has discovered a muscle in the inner angle of the orbit (of the eye) which till then, had escaped the research of so many anatomists. This muscle leads to a clearer understanding of the beautiful apparatus of vision, and adds another proof of the omniscience of the Great First Cause, which has adapted, in the wonderful connexion of our system, part to part, and each to the whole."

STATISTICS.

The table of the 39 States composing the German Confederation, drawn up according to the latest data, taken from the archives of the Diet, makes the population to be 34,178,811 souls; the revenue, 219,933,627 florins; the number of votes in the Diet 70, of which Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtenberg, have four each; Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Holstein, and Luxemburgh, three each; Brunswick, Nassau, and Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, two each; and the other 25 States one vote each.

It may be added, that the total population of the Confederation is divided nearly into 17,000,000 of Catholics, 13,000,000 of Protestants and 200,000 Jews, inhabiting a country of 11,869 1-2 German square miles, which forms 1-13th of the territory of Europe. The army of the Confederation is, in time of peace, 301,730 men, and in time of war,—452,670. In the above statement of the population, only those countries are included which actually form a part of the Confederation, and not the other dominions which some of the members possess—such as Hungary and the Italian states of Austria, the kingdom of the Netherlands, whose sovereign is a member as Grand Duke Luxemburgh only, &c.—*Brussels paper.*

HINT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

If young women waste in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they become to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and, above all, if they ever should be mothers, when they feel their own inability to direct and assist the pursuit of their children, they will then lament ignorance a severe mortification, and a great evil. Let this animate their industry; but let not a modest opinion of their capacity be a discouragement to their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius if attended with that impatience and inattention which so often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is oftener from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; for this neglect they lose the sincerest of pleasures which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.—MRS. CHAPONE.

A Beau is every thing of a woman but the sex and nothing of a woman beside it.